

PHAGE-DEPENDENT SUPER-PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE  
PROTEIN AND PEPTIDES

Abstract of the Disclosure

5        This invention relates to a method for enhancing the production of biologically active proteins and peptides in bacterial cells by infecting bacterial cells of the producer strain, which contain a plasmid with one or more targeted genes, with bacteriophage  $\lambda$  with or without the targeted gene(s). The phage increases synthesis of the targeted protein and induces lysis of the producer strain cells. Super-production is achieved by  
10      cultivating the producer strain cells under culture conditions that delay lytic development of the phage. The biologically active proteins and peptides subsequently accumulate in a soluble form in the culture medium as the cells of the producer strain are lysed by the phage.

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